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(71) Applicant: MITSUI PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.
2-5, Kasumigaseki 3-chome Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100(JP)

(72) Inventor: Ushida, Yoshihisa Mitsui Petrochemical Ind., Ltd.
3 Chigusa-Kaigan Ichihara-shi Chiba(JP)
Inventor: Hirai, Nobuki Mitsui Petrochemical Ind., Ltd.
3 Chigusa-Kaigan Ichihara-shi Chiba(JP)
Inventor: Mase, Hiroshi Mitsui Petrochemical Ind., Ltd.
3 Chigusa-Kaigan Ichihara-shi Chiba(JP)

(74) Representative: Myerscough, Philip Boyd et al J.A.Kemp & Co. 14, South Square Gray's Inn London, WC1R 5EU(GB)

(54) Ferroelectric ceramic material.

(57) Proposed are ferroelectric ceramic materials which are Perovskite solid solutions comprising a solid solution of formula

$Pb_{1-x}M_a(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})_xTi_yZr_zO_3$
wherein M is Ba or Sr, x + y + z is 1, a is from 0 to 0.10, x is from 0.05 to 0.70, y is from 0.25 to 0.50 and z is from 0.05 to 0.70, which solid solution contains either (i) at least one oxide selected from La_2O_3 , Bi_2O_3 and Nd_2O_3 as group A oxide and at least one oxide selected from NiO , Fe_2O_3 , SnO_2 and Ta_2O_5 as group B oxide, with the proviso that NiO or Fe_2O_3 is necessarily contained, or (ii) MnO_2 , at least one said group A oxide and at least one oxide selected from NiO , ZnO , Fe_2O_3 , SnO_2 and Ta_2O_5 as group B oxide, with the proviso that NiO , Fe_2O_3 or Ta_2O_5 is necessarily contained. These ferroelectric ceramic materials have a large piezoelectric strain constant d.

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FERROELECTRIC CERAMIC MATERIAL

Field of the Invention

- The present invention relates to a ferroelectric ceramic material of $Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O_3 - PbTiO_3 - PbZrO_3$ series. More particularly, it relates to a ferroelectric ceramic material of $Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O_3 - PbTiO_3 - PbZrO_3$ series having a large piezoelectric strain constant d and an excellent mechanical quality factor Q_m .

Background of the Invention

- 10 Piezoelectric materials comprising ferroelectric ceramic materials have heretofore been used in piezoelectric filters, piezoelectric transducers, ultrasonic oscillators and piezoelectric buzzers. The most typical ferroelectric ceramic materials that have been used in such applications are solid solutions of $PbTiO_3 - PbZrO_3$ series. Solid solutions of $Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O_3 - PbTiO_3 - PbZrO_3$ series (Japanese Patent 15 Publication No. 42-9716) and those further containing $BaTiO_3$, $SrTiO_3$ and/or $CaTiO_3$ are also known as having improved piezoelectric characteristics.

On the other hand, use of piezoelectric ceramic materials as an actuator has also been recently studied. In this case, it is necessary to transform electric energy to mechanical energy by the displacement of the piezoelectric ceramic material itself. Accordingly, piezoelectric ceramic materials having a large piezoelectric strain constant d are desired.

20 The piezoelectric strain constant d , is related to an electromechanical coupling factor k and a relative dielectric constant ϵ_r of a piezoelectric ceramic material, as follows:

$d \propto k \sqrt{\epsilon_r}$
and therefore, in order that the material has a large piezoelectric strain constant d , it must have a large 25 electromechanical coupling factor k and/or a large relative dielectric constant ϵ_r .

Further, in applications of piezoelectric ceramic materials as a driving part of an actuator, for example, of an ultrasonic motor, where mechanical resonance of the material is utilized, it is desired that both the piezoelectric strain constant d and the mechanical quality factor Q_m are large. When a piezoelectric ceramic material is used in an ultrasonic motor, if the mechanical quality factor Q_m of the material is small, heat is 30 generated due to high frequency driving involved, frequently leading to undesirable reduction in spontaneous polarization of the material and changes in the piezoelectric strain constant of the material with time. Accordingly, it is essential that the mechanical quality factor Q_m of a piezoelectric ceramic material be large, when the material is to be used in ultrasonic motors.

While the mechanical quality factor Q_m of solid solutions of $PbTiO_3 - PbZrO_3$ series or of $Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O_3 - PbTiO_3 - PbZrO_3$ series can be improved by incorporation of MnO_2 thereto, there has been a problem in that the piezoelectric strain constant d of the material is drastically decreased as the amount of the MnO_2 added increases. Accordingly, base solid solutions prior to the addition of MnO_2 thereto should preferably have a sufficiently large piezoelectric strain constant d .

While various attempts have heretofore been made to add various oxides to solid solutions of $Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O_3 - PbTiO_3 - PbZrO_3$ series optionally containing $BaTiO_3$, $SrTiO_3$ and/or $CaTiO_3$ for a purpose of increasing the electromechanical coupling factor k and/or relative dielectric constant ϵ_r of the solid solutions, thereby increasing the piezoelectric strain constant d of the materials, the attainable level of the piezoelectric strain constant d has not necessarily been satisfactory.

For example, when a solid solution of $Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O_3 - PbTiO_3 - PbZrO_3$ series optionally 46 containing $BaTiO_3$, $SrTiO_3$ and/or $CaTiO_3$ is incorporated with NiO , the piezoelectric strain constant d of the material is increased as the amount of NiO added is increased. However, when the amount of NiO added exceeds a certain limit, the piezoelectric strain constant d of the material is rather decreased. This is believed because whereas Ni ions preferentially enter B sites of the Perovskite crystals represented by ABO_3 , if the amount of NiO admixed with the Perovskite crystals exceeds the certain limit, ions in A sites of the crystals becomes short and, in consequence, a part of the NiO admixed can no longer enter B sites of the Perovskite crystals.

It has now been found that if Perovskite crystals are incorporated with metal ions which enter A sites of the crystals in addition to metal ions which enter B sites of the crystal, such as Ni ions, ferroelectric ceramic materials having a larger piezoelectric strain constant d are obtained when compared with a case wherein the Perovskite crystals are incorporated with metal ions which enter only B sites. It has also been found that

if the so obtained ferroelectric ceramic solid solutions having a large piezoelectric strain constant d are further incorporated with MnO_2 , ferroelectric ceramic materials having large piezoelectric strain constant d and mechanical quality factor Q_m are obtained.

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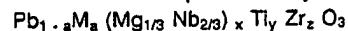
Object of the Invention

The invention is based on the above-mentioned findings, and an object of the invention is to provide ferroelectric ceramic materials having a large piezoelectric strain constant d and an excellent mechanical 10 quality factor Q_m , and in consequence, which are excellent in piezoelectric characteristics and are suitable for use in actuators.

Summary of the Invention

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A first ferroelectric ceramic material according to the invention is a Perovskite solid solution comprising a solid solution represented by



wherein M is Ba or Sr, $x + y + z$ is 1, a is from 0 to 0.10, x is from 0.05 to 0.70, y is from 0.25 to 0.50 and 20 z is from 0.05 to 0.70, containing in said solution at least one oxide selected from the group A noted below and at least one oxide selected from the group B noted below, with the proviso that NiO or Fe_2O_3 is necessarily contained.

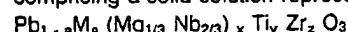
Group A : La_2O_3 , Bi_2O_3 and Nd_2O_3 ;

Group B : NiO , Fe_2O_3 , SnO_2 and Ta_2O_5 .

25

The first ferroelectric ceramic material according to the invention in which metal ions of oxides selected from the group A and metal ions of oxides selected from the group B are incorporated in A and B sites of the Perovskite crystals, represented by ABO_3 , respectively, has a greatly improved piezoelectric strain constant d when compared with known ferroelectric ceramic materials. Accordingly, the first ferroelectric ceramic material according to the invention exhibits excellent characteristics when used in applications such 30 as an actuator.

The second ferroelectric ceramic material according to the invention is a Perovskite solid solution comprising a solid solution represented by



wherein M is Ba or Sr, $x + y + z$ is 1, a is from 0 to 0.10, x is from 0.05 to 0.70, y is from 0.25 to 0.50 and 35 z is from 0.05 to 0.70, containing in said solution at least one oxide selected from the group A noted below and at least one oxide selected from the group B noted below, with the proviso that NiO , Fe_2O_3 or Ta_2O_5 is necessarily contained, said solid solution further containing in said, solid solution MnO_2 .

Group A : La_2O_3 , Bi_2O_3 and Nd_2O_3 ;

Group B : NiO , ZnO , Fe_2O_3 , SnO_2 and Ta_2O_5 .

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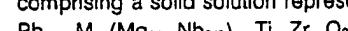
The second ferroelectric ceramic material according to the invention in which metal ions of oxides selected from the group A and metal ions of oxides selected from the group B are incorporated in A and B sites of the Perovskite crystals, respectively, and in which MnO_2 is further incorporated, when compared with known ferroelectric ceramic materials, has an improved piezoelectric strain constant d, while retaining a comparable mechanical quality factor Q_m . Accordingly, the second ferroelectric ceramic material according 45 to the invention exhibits excellent characteristics when used in applications as a driving part of an actuator, such as an ultrasonic motor wherein mechanical resonance of the material is utilized.

Detailed Description of the Invention

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The ferroelectric ceramic materials according to the invention will now be described in detail.

The first ferroelectric ceramic material according to the invention is a Perovskite solid solution comprising a solid solution represented by



55 wherein M is Ba or Sr, $x + y + z$ is 1,

a is from 0 to 0.10, preferably from 0.01 to 0.07,

x is from 0.05 to 0.70, preferably from 0.10 to 0.60,

y is from 0.25 to 0.50, preferably from 0.30 to 0.45, and

z is from 0.05 to 0.70, preferably from 0.10 to 0.60,

containing in said solution at least one oxide selected from the group A noted below and at least one oxide selected from the group B noted below, with the proviso that NiO or Fe₂O₃ is necessarily contained.

Group A : La₂O₃, Bi₂O₃ and Nd₂O₃;

5 Group B : NiO, Fe₂O₃, SnO₂ and Ta₂O₅.

When the Perovskite crystals constituting the first ferroelectric ceramic material according to the invention are represented by AB₃, a metal of at least one oxide selected from the group A is present in A sites of the crystals in the form of metal ions as noted below, and a metal of at least one oxide selected from the group B is present in B sites of the crystals in the form of metal ions as noted below, with the proviso that NiO or Fe₂O₃ is necessarily contained.

10 Group A : (La³⁺, Bi³⁺ or Nd³⁺)

Group B : (Ni²⁺, Fe³⁺, Sn⁴⁺ or Ta⁵⁺).

In the solid solution represented by



15 wherein M is Ba or Sr, metal ions of the group A are present preferably in an amount of from 0.5 to 5.0 atom equivalents based on 100 atom equivalents of the sum of Pb and M present in the solid solution. With such an amount of metal ions of the group A, a particularly improved piezoelectric strain constant d can be achieved. The metal ions of the group B are present in the Perovskite solid solution preferably in such an amount so that the relation :

20 0.5 ≤ N ≤ 5.0

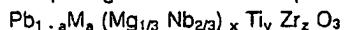
is met, in which N is a defined by the equation :

$$25 \quad N = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^J n_{Bj} x_{Bj}}{\sum_{i=1}^I n_{Ai} x_{Ai}}$$

wherein n_{AI} and n_{Bj} are valencies of metal ions of the oxides of groups A and B which are present in the solid solution, respectively, and x_{AI} and x_{Bj} are atom equivalents of metal ions of the oxides of groups A and

30 B which are present in the solid solution, respectively. With such an amount of metal ions of the group B, a particularly improved piezoelectric strain constant d can be achieved.

The second ferroelectric ceramic material according to the invention is a Perovskite solid solution comprising a solid solution represented by



35 wherein M is Ba or Sr, x + y + z is 1,

a is from 0 to 0.10, preferably from 0.01 to 0.07,

x is from 0.05 to 0.70, preferably from 0.10 to 0.60,

y is from 0.25 to 0.50, preferably from 0.30 to 0.45, and

z is from 0.05 to 0.70, preferably from 0.10 to 0.60.

40 containing in said solution at least one oxide selected from the group A noted below and at least one oxide selected from the group B noted below, with the proviso that NiO, Fe₂O₃ or Ta₂O₅ is necessarily contained, said solid solution further containing in said solution MnO₂.

Group A : La₂O₃, Bi₂O₃ and Nd₂O₃;

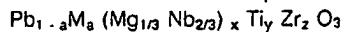
Group B : NiO, ZnO, Fe₂O₃, SnO₂ and Ta₂O₅.

45 When the Perovskite crystals constituting the second ferroelectric ceramic material according to the invention are represented by AB₃, a metal of at least one oxide selected from the group A is present in A sites of the crystals in the form of metal ions as noted below, and a metal of at least one oxide selected from the group B is present in B sites of the crystals in the form of metal ions as noted below, with the proviso that NiO, Fe₂O₃ or Ta₂O₅ is necessarily contained.

50 Group A : (La³⁺, Bi³⁺ or Nd³⁺) and

Group B : (Ni²⁺, Zn²⁺, Fe³⁺, Sn⁴⁺ or Ta⁵⁺).

In the solid solution represented by



55 wherein M is Ba or Sr, metal ions of the group A are present preferably in an amount of from 0.5 to 5.0 atom equivalents based on 100 atom equivalents of the sum of Pb and M present in the solid solution. With such an amount of metal ions of the group A, a particularly improved piezoelectric strain constant d can be achieved. The metal ions of the group B are present in the Perovskite solid solution in such an amount so that the relation :

0.5 ≤ N ≤ 5.0

is met, in which N is defined by the equation :

$$N = \sum_{j=1}^J n_{Bj} x_{Bj} / \sum_{i=1}^I n_{Ai} x_{Ai}$$

wherein n_{Ai} and n_{Bj} are valencies of metal ions of the oxides of groups A and B which are present in the solid solution, respectively, and x_{Ai} and x_{Bj} are atom equivalents of metal ions of the oxides of groups A and B which are present in the solid solution, respectively. With such an amount of metal ions of the group B, a particularly improved piezoelectric strain constant d can be achieved.

The amount of MnO_2 contained in solution in the second ferroelectric ceramic material according to the invention is preferably from 0.1 to 2.0 % by weight. With such an amount of MnO_2 contained, an improved mechanical quality factor Q_m can be achieved, while retaining the piezoelectric strain constant d at a satisfactorily high level.

The ferroelectric ceramic materials according to the invention can be prepared by admixing of particulate metal compounds such as oxides and salts in such proportions which provide a desired composition when calcined, and calcining the admixture. Processes for preparing the starting particulate metal compounds are not particularly limited. They may be prepared by various known processes, including liquid phase processes such as precipitation, coprecipitation, alkoxide and sol-gel processes, and solid phase processes such as those based on decomposition of oxalates and blending of oxides. The admixture of particulate metal compounds in appropriate proportions may be pre-calcined at a temperature of from 800 to 1000 °C., pulverized in a ball mill, dried, pressed to a sheet under a pressure of from 500 to 1500 kg/cm², and finally calcined at a temperature of from 1000 to 1300 °C., whereupon a desired ferroelectric ceramic material may be obtained.

Examples

While the invention will now be described by the following examples, it should be appreciated that the invention is in no way restricted to the examples.

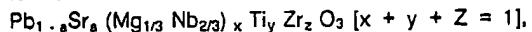
The radial electromechanical coupling factor K_p , relative dielectric constant ϵ , piezoelectric strain constant d_{31} , and mechanical quality factor Q_m of ferroelectric ceramic materials were measured in accordance with Japan Electronic Material Manufacturers Association Standard (EMAS).

Examples 1 to 6, and Comparative Examples 1 and 2

PbO , ZrO_2 , TiO_2 , $MgCO_3$, Nb_2O_5 , $SrCO_3$, La_2O_3 , NiO and SnO_2 were weighed in proportions which provide each composition as indicated in Table 1, pulverized and admixed in a ball mill. The pulverized admixture was pre-calcined at a temperature of from 800 to 1000 °C. for a period of from 1 to 2 hours, pulverized in a ball mill and dried. The mixture was then pressed to a disc having a diameter of 25 mm under a pressure of about 1000 kg/cm² and finally calcined at a temperature of from 1050 to 1250 °C. for a period of from 1 to 2 hours.

The calcined disc so prepared was polished to a thickness of 0.5 mm, coated with silver paste on both surfaces and baked. It was then polarized by application of a DC electric field of from 20 to 40 KV/cm in a silicone oil and thereafter aged for 12 hours. The specimen so prepared was tested for various electric properties.

The results are shown in Table 1. In Table 1, a, x, y and z represent coefficients appearing in the formula :



p, q and r represent atom equivalents of respective metal ions indicated in the same table based on 100 atom equivalents of the sum of Pb and Sr, and N is a value defined by the equation :

$$N = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^J n_{Bj} x_{Bj}}{\sum_{i=1}^I n_{Ai} x_{Ai}}$$

5

wherein n_{Ai} and n_{Bj} are valencies of metal ions of the groups A and B, respectively, and x_{Ai} and x_{Bj} are atom equivalents of metal ions of the groups A and B, respectively.

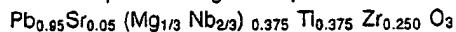
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Table 1

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| | Composition | | | | | | Electric Properties | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|------|------------------------------|
| | a | x | y | z | Group A Metal Ion | Group B Metal Ion | N | ϵ | Kp | d ₃₁ |
| | | | | | p | q | | | % | $\times 10^{-12} \text{m/V}$ |
| Example 1 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | La ³⁺ 2.0 | Ni ²⁺ 2.0 | Sn ⁴⁺ 2.0 | 2.0 | 6640 | 64 376 |
| Example 2 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | La ³⁺ 2.0 | Ni ²⁺ 2.0 | — | 0.67 | 6220 | 57 298 |
| Example 3 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | La ³⁺ 1.0 | Ni ²⁺ 1.0 | Sn ⁴⁺ 1.0 | 2.0 | 5960 | 65 351 |
| Example 4 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | La ³⁺ 1.0 | Ni ²⁺ 0.5 | Sn ⁴⁺ 1.0 | 1.67 | 5060 | 67 336 |
| Example 5 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | La ³⁺ 1.0 | Ni ²⁺ 2.0 | Sn ⁴⁺ 2.0 | 4.0 | 4430 | 66 303 |
| Example 6 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | La ³⁺ 0.5 | Ni ²⁺ 0.5 | Sn ⁴⁺ 0.5 | 2.0 | 4530 | 64 300 |
| Comp.Ex 1 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | — | — | — | — | 4100 | 61 267 |
| Comp.Ex 2 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | — | Ni ²⁺ 2.0 | — | — | 4460 | 61 277 |

It is revealed from Table 1 that when compared with the ferroelectric ceramic material [I] of Comparative Example 1 having a composition of the formula :



and with the ferroelectric ceramic material of Comparative Example 2 comprising the ferroelectric ceramic material [I] having incorporated with only Ni²⁺ in the B sites, the ferroelectric ceramic materials of Examples 1 to 6 according to the invention, which comprise the ferroelectric ceramic material [I] having incorporated with La³⁺ in the A sites and with Ni²⁺, or Ni²⁺ and Sn⁴⁺ in the B sites, do have a larger piezoelectric strain constant d₃₁.

35

Examples 7 to 14

40 PbO, ZrO₂, TiO₂, MgCO₃, Nb₂O₅, SrCO₃, at least one oxide selected from the group A consisting of La₂O₃, Bi₂O₃ and Nd₂O₃, and at least one oxide selected from the group B consisting of NiO, Fe₂O₃, SnO₂ and Ta₂O₅, were weighed in proportions which provide each composition as indicated in Table 2, pulverized and admixed in a ball mill. The pulverized admixture was processed as in Example 1 to prepare a ferroelectric ceramic material, which was tested for electric properties.

45 The results are shown in Table 2.

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Table 2

| 5 | Composition | | | | | | | Electric Properties | | | | |
|----|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|------------------------------|-----|
| | a | x | y | z | Group A Metal Ion | Group B Metal Ion | | N | ϵ | Kp | d_{31} | |
| | | | | | | p | q | | | % | $\times 10^{-12} \text{m/V}$ | |
| 10 | Example 7 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | La ³⁺ 2.0 | Ni ²⁺ 1.71 | Ta ⁵⁺ 1.71 | 2.0 | 7300 | 66 | 394 |
| 10 | Example 8 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | La ³⁺ 1.0 | Ni ²⁺ 0.86 | Ta ⁵⁺ 0.86 | 2.0 | 5630 | 65 | 339 |
| 15 | Example 9 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | Bi ³⁺ 2.0 | Ni ²⁺ 2.0 | Sn ⁴⁺ 2.0 | 2.0 | 5720 | 61 | 313 |
| 15 | Example 10 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | Bi ³⁺ 2.0 | Fe ³⁺ 1.33 | Sn ⁴⁺ 2.0 | 2.0 | 5660 | 62 | 319 |
| 15 | Example 11 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | Bi ³⁺ 2.0 | Ni ²⁺ 1.71 | Ta ⁵⁺ 1.71 | 2.0 | 6170 | 62 | 327 |
| 15 | Example 12 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | Nd ³⁺ 2.0 | Ni ²⁺ 2.0 | Sn ⁴⁺ 2.0 | 2.0 | 6790 | 62 | 346 |
| 15 | Example 13 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | Nd ³⁺ 1.0 | Ni ²⁺ 1.0 | Sn ⁴⁺ 1.0 | 2.0 | 5800 | 62 | 327 |
| 15 | Example 14 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | Nd ³⁺ 2.0 | Ni ²⁺ 1.71 | Ta ⁵⁺ 1.71 | 2.0 | 6400 | 57 | 296 |

Table 2 also reveals that joint inclusion of metal ions of the groups A and B into the ferroelectric ceramic material [I] improved the piezoelectric strain constant d_{31} .

20

Examples 15 to 17, and Comparative Examples 3 to 5

Each of the ferroelectric ceramic materials of the formula :
25 Pb_{1-x}Sr_x(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})_xTl_yZr_zO₃ [x + y + Z = 1],
wherein the coefficients a, x, y and z are different from those of the ferroelectric ceramic material used in Examples 1 to 14, as indicated in Table 3, with (Examples 15 to 17) or without (Comparative Examples 3 to 5) La³⁺, Ni²⁺ and Sn⁴⁺ in amounts indicated in Table 3 incorporated therein, was prepared and tested for electric properties in the manner as described in Example 1.

30

The results are shown in Table 3.

Examples 18 and Comparative Example 6

35 Ferroelectric ceramic materials were prepared and tested in the same manner as described in Example 1 and Comparative Example 1, except that the SrCO₃ was replaced with the equimolar amount of BaCO₃.
The results are shown in Table 3.

40

Table 3

| 45 | Composition | | | | | | | Electric Properties | | | | |
|----|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|------|------------------------------|-----|
| | a | x | y | z | Group A Metal Ion | Group B Metal Ion | | N | ϵ | Kp | d_{31} | |
| | | | | | | p | q | | | % | $\times 10^{-12} \text{m/V}$ | |
| 50 | Example 15 | 0.05 | 0.500 | 0.370 | 0.130 | La ³⁺ 2.0 | Ni ²⁺ 2.0 | Sn ⁴⁺ 2.0 | 2.0 | 6800 | 60 | 346 |
| 50 | Comp.Ex 3 | 0.05 | 0.500 | 0.370 | 0.130 | — | — | — | — | 4690 | 56 | 262 |
| 55 | Example 16 | 0.05 | 0.130 | 0.430 | 0.440 | La ³⁺ 2.0 | Ni ²⁺ 2.0 | Sn ⁴⁺ 2.0 | 2.0 | 6220 | 62 | 340 |
| 55 | Comp.Ex 4 | 0.05 | 0.130 | 0.430 | 0.440 | — | — | — | — | 3870 | 59 | 250 |
| 55 | Example 17 | 0.03 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | La ³⁺ 3.0 | Ni ²⁺ 1.5 | Sn ⁴⁺ 3.0 | 1.67 | 5930 | 63 | 341 |
| 55 | Comp.Ex 5 | 0.03 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | — | — | — | — | 3480 | 59 | 240 |
| 55 | Example 18 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | La ³⁺ 2.0 | Ni ²⁺ 2.0 | Sn ⁴⁺ 2.0 | 2.0 | 6410 | 64 | 353 |
| 55 | Comp.Ex 6 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | — | — | — | — | 3830 | 62 | 259 |

Examples 19 to 21, and Comparative Examples 7 and 8

PbO, ZrO₂, TiO₂, MgCO₃, Nb₂O₅, SrCO₃, La₂O₃, NiO, SnO₂ and MnO₂ were weighed in proportions which provide each composition as indicated in Table 4, pulverized and admixed in a ball mill. The s pulverized admixture was processed as in Example 1 to prepare a ferroelectric ceramic material, which was tested for various electric properties.

The results are shown in Table 4.

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Table 4

| | a | x | y | z | Group A Metal Ion | Composition | | MnO ₂ (wt%) | N | MnO ₂ (wt%) | Electric Properties | | | |
|------------|------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----|------------------------|---------------------|-----|------------------------|------|
| | | | | | | p | q | | | | d ₃₁ | Cm | | |
| Example 19 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | La ³⁺ 2.0 | Ni ²⁺ 2.0 | Sn ⁴⁺ 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 5380 | 59 | 255 | X10 ⁻¹² m/V | 660 |
| Example 20 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | La ³⁺ | Ni ²⁺ 2.0 | Sn ⁴⁺ 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2920 | 57 | 181 | | 1130 |
| Example 21 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | La ³⁺ 2.0 | Ni ²⁺ 2.0 | Sn ⁴⁺ 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1890 | 53 | 140 | | 1210 |
| Comp.Ex 7 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | — | — | — | — | 0.5 | 1740 | 53 | 129 | | 970 |
| Comp.Ex 8 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | — | Ni ²⁺ 2.0 | — | — | 0.5 | 1800 | 52 | 130 | | 1010 |

Table 4 reveals that in the ferroelectric ceramic material [I] having a composition of the formula :
 $Pb_{0.95}Sr_{0.05}(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})_{0.375}Ti_{0.375}Zr_{0.250}O_3$
 having incorporated with La^{3+} in the A sites and with Ni^{2+} and Sn^{4+} in the B sites, as the amount of MnO_2 incorporated is increased, the mechanical quality factor Q_m of the material is increased while the piezoelectric strain constant d_{31} of the material is decreased. It has been confirmed, however, that when compared with the ferroelectric ceramic material [I] with or without Ni^{2+} , which enters B sites of the material [I], having incorporated with MnO_2 , according to Comparative Examples 7 and 8, the ferroelectric ceramic materials according to the invention whose mechanical quality factor Q_m have been increased to a comparable level of that of the materials of Comparative Examples 7 and 8 by addition of MnO_2 , still have a larger piezoelectric strain constant d_{31} .

Examples 22 to 24

15 PbO , ZrO_2 , TiO_2 , $MgCO_3$, Nb_2O_5 , $SrCO_3$, at least one oxide selected from the group A consisting of La_2O_3 , Bi_2O_3 and Nd_2O_3 , at least one oxide selected from the group B consisting of NiO , ZnO , Fe_2O_3 , SnO_2 and Ta_2O_5 , with the proviso that NiO , Fe_2O_3 or Ta_2O_5 was necessarily used, and MnO_2 were weighed in proportions which provide each composition as indicated in Table 5, pulverized and admixed in a ball mill. The pulverized admixture was processed as in Example 1 to prepare a ferroelectric ceramic material, which was tested for electric properties.

20 The results are shown in Table 5.

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Table 5

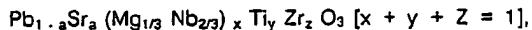
| | a | x | y | z | Composition | | | | Electric Properties | | | |
|------------|------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----|---------------------|---------------|------------|-------|
| | | | | | Group A Metal Ion | | Group B Metal Ion | | N | MnO_2 (wt%) | ϵ | K_p |
| | | | | | p | q | r | s | | | | |
| Example 22 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | La ³⁺ 2.0 | Ni ²⁺ 1.71 | Ta ⁵⁺ 1.71 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 3230 | 55 | 184 |
| Example 23 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | La ³⁺ 2.0 | Zn ²⁺ 1.71 | Ta ⁵⁺ 1.71 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2540 | 54 | 163 |
| Example 24 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | Bi ³⁺ 2.0 | Ni ²⁺ 1.71 | Ta ⁵⁺ 1.71 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2500 | 54 | 164 |
| Example 25 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | Bi ²⁺ 2.0 | Fe ³⁺ 1.33 | Sn ⁴⁺ 1.33 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2300 | 55 | 157 |
| Example 26 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | Bi ³⁺ 2.0 | Sn ⁴⁺ 1.33 | Ta ⁵⁺ 1.33 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2690 | 53 | 161 |
| Example 27 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | Nd ³⁺ 2.0 | Ni ²⁺ 2.0 | Sn ⁴⁺ 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2760 | 55 | 177 |
| Example 28 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | Nd ²⁺ 2.0 | Zn ²⁺ 1.71 | Ta ⁵⁺ 1.71 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2410 | 52 | 154 |

It can be confirmed from Table 5 that the ferroelectric ceramic materials [I] having incorporated with metal ions of the groups A and B together with MnO_2 are materials having an increased mechanical quality factor Q_m and a large piezoelectric strain constant d_{31} .

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Examples 29 to 31, and Comparative Examples 9 to 11

Each of the ferroelectric ceramic materials of the formula :



- 10 wherein the coefficients a, x, y and z are different from those of the ferroelectric ceramic material used in Examples 19 to 28, as indicated in Table 6, with (Examples 29 to 31) or without (Comparative Examples 9 to 11) La^{3+} , Ni^{2+} and Sn^{4+} in amounts indicated in Table 6 incorporated therein and containing 0.5 % by weight of MnO_2 , was prepared and tested for electric properties in the manner as described in Example 1.

The results are shown in Table 6.

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Example 32 and Comparative Example 12

- 20 Ferroelectric ceramic materials were prepared and tested in the same manner as described in Example 20 and Comparative Example 7, except that the $SrCO_3$ was replaced with the equimolar amount of $BaCO_3$.

The results are shown in Table 6.

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Claims

- 5 1. A ferroelectric ceramic material which is a Perovskite solid solution which comprises a solid solution
of formula



wherein M is Ba or Sr, x + y + z is 1, x is from 0 to 0.10, y is from 0.05 to 0.70, z is from 0.25 to 0.50 and
z is from 0.05 to 0.70, which solid solution contains at least one oxide selected from La_2O_3 , Bi_2O_3 and

- 10 Nd_2O_3 as group A oxide and at least one oxide selected from NiO , Fe_2O_3 , SnO_2 and Ta_2O_5 as group B
oxide, with the proviso that NiO or Fe_2O_3 is necessarily contained.

15 2. A ceramic material according to claim 1 wherein metal of said group B oxide is present in the form of
 Ni^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Sn^{4+} or Ta^{5+} ions.

3. A ferroelectric ceramic material which is a Perovskite solid solution which comprises a solid solution
15 of formula



wherein M is Ba or Sr, x + y + z is 1, x is from 0 to 0.10, y is from 0.05 to 0.70, z is from 0.25 to 0.50 and
z is from 0.05 to 0.70, which solid solution contains MnO_2 , at least one oxide selected from La_2O_3 , Bi_2O_3 and
20 Nd_2O_3 as group A oxide and at least one oxide selected from NiO , ZnO , Fe_2O_3 , SnO_2 and Ta_2O_5 as
group B oxide, with the proviso that NiO , Fe_2O_3 or Ta_2O_5 is necessarily contained.

25 4. A ceramic material according to claim 3 wherein metal of said group B oxide is present in the form of
 Ni^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Sn^{4+} or Ta^{5+} ions.

5. A ceramic material according to claim 3 or 4 wherein the amount of MnO_2 present in the solid
solution is from 0.1 to 2.0% by weight.

- 25 6. A ceramic material according to any one of the preceding claims wherein metal of said group A
oxide is present in the form of La^{3+} , Bi^{3+} or Nd^{3+} ions.

7. A ceramic material according to claim 6 wherein the metal ions of the group A oxide are present in
an amount of from 0.5 to 5.0 atom equivalents per 100 atom equivalents of the sum of Pb and M present in
the Perovskite solid solution.

- 30 8. A ceramic material according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the metal ions of the group
B oxide are present in such amount that the relation:

$$0.5 \leq N \leq 5.0$$

is met, in which N is defined by the equation:

$$35 N = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^j n_{Bj} x_{Bj}}{\sum_{i=1}^i n_{Ai} x_{Ai}}$$

- 40 wherein n_{Ai} and n_{Bj} are the valencies of metal ions of group A and group B oxides, respectively, and x_{Ai} and
 x_{Bj} are the atom equivalents of metal ions of the group A and group B oxides, respectively.

9. Use of a ferroelectric ceramic material as claimed in any one of the preceding claims as an actuator.

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Table 6

| | a | x | y | z | Composition | | | | Electric Properties | | | | |
|------------|------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---------------------|------------------------|------------|-------|----------|
| | | | | | Group A Metal Ion | | Group B Metal Ion | | N | MnO ₂ (wt%) | ϵ | K_p | d_{31} |
| | | | | | p | q | r | s | | | | | |
| Example 29 | 0.05 | 0.500 | 0.370 | 0.130 | La ³⁺ 2.0 | Ni ²⁺ 2.0 | Sn ⁴⁺ 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2830 | 53 | 169 | 1230 |
| Comp.Ex 9 | 0.05 | 0.500 | 0.370 | 0.130 | — | — | — | — | 0.5 | 1870 | 48 | 121 | 1180 |
| Example 30 | 0.05 | 0.130 | 0.430 | 0.440 | La ³⁺ 2.0 | Ni ²⁺ 2.0 | Sn ⁴⁺ 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2320 | 52 | 152 | 1050 |
| Comp.Ex 10 | 0.05 | 0.130 | 0.430 | 0.440 | — | — | — | — | 0.5 | 1540 | 48 | 109 | 930 |
| Example 31 | 0.03 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | La ³⁺ 3.0 | Ni ²⁺ 1.5 | Sn ⁴⁺ 3.0 | 1.67 | 0.5 | 1980 | 55 | 146 | 970 |
| Comp.Ex 11 | 0.03 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | — | — | — | — | 0.5 | 1370 | 50 | 110 | 930 |
| Example 32 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | La ³⁺ 2.0 | Ni ²⁺ 2.0 | Sn ⁴⁺ 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2520 | 55 | 167 | 1270 |
| Comp.Ex 12 | 0.05 | 0.375 | 0.375 | 0.250 | — | — | — | — | 0.5 | 1660 | 48 | 119 | 1010 |